



THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1896.

It is reported that Mr. Cleveland recently remarked to one of his few remaining friends, and he only such by reason of the fact he is beholden to him for a lucrative office, that he "seemed to be every body's cuspidor, and, that too, though he had tried to do right." It is unquestionable that most of the members of the democratic party have ceased to admire the man they elected President, and that many of the best and wisest of them attribute to him the demoralization, disorganization and disintegration of the democratic party; but it is no less true that they have at least plausible ground for doing so. An apt case in point is presented in the fact that while he not only refused to say or do anything to help his party in his own State, and in Maryland and Kentucky, but prevented any federal officeholder from doing so, he now sends scores of them to Chicago, to try to influence the national democratic convention in favor of his currency ideas, and to threaten a bolt and the support of the republican ticket if it shall not act in accordance with his wishes. Mr. Cleveland may think he has tried to "do right," but the vast majority of his party certainly do not think so.

Mr. HARRITY, of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the national democratic committee, and a pronounced gold standard man, when asked yesterday if he would bolt the Chicago convention if it should declare for free silver, replied as follows: "I am a democrat first and an honest money man second. If my party in its wisdom should see fit to give us a free silver platform this year, I am too good a democrat to go in the face of the majority. I am a believer in democratic doctrines, and one of these is that the majority shall rule. I shall therefore abide the findings of the majority, and shall not bolt." What Mr. Harrity says is plain, true and honest democratic talk, and, what's more, all other good democrats talk and will act the same way. The democracy of the man who sets his own opinion above that of his party cannot be relied upon.

As Mr. Rouss made his immense fortune in the North, it is only natural that he should feel grateful to that section, but why he, an ex-Confederate, should want the battle of the Confederates States erected in the capital of the United States, is certainly one of the many strange things of this eventful age. The incongruity, to people, heretofore at least, supposed to be reasonable, seems grotesquely absurd. There is a private battle of the Confederates, but if there must be a public one, proper and decent respect for the memory of those who fell in the just cause for which men ever fought, demands that it be built within the limits of the nation that, like them, is dead and gone.

At the recent republican county convention in one of the counties of the first Virginia district, King and Queen, to elect delegates to the district congressional convention, not a single white man was present, and none was elected, the negroes very properly saying if they didn't take interest enough in the party to attend its convention, they did not deserve to be appointed. Now here is a whole county in which not one single white republican would attend the county convention of his party. The republicans of that county must belong to the lily whites. They stay home and how about being denied a "free vote and a fair count."

A REPUBLICAN newspaper in Baltimore agrees with Mr. Cowan, the head of the "Cleveland democrats" of that city, that Maryland will give twenty thousand republican majority for Mr. McKinley if the Chicago convention shall declare for free silver. But Senator Gorman and the other good democrats of that State, notwithstanding the injury done their party last fall by the support the "Cleveland democrats" rendered the republicans, will do their best to repair that damage, and hope to get their old time majority.

THE FIRST and fourth assistant postmasters general and the comptroller of the currency are already in Chicago, in pernicious political activity. Mr. Hamlin, the assistant Treasury, left for the same business, and President

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 2.

State Department officials do not conceal a certain irritation in discussing the latest phase of the Venezuelan boundary dispute with Great Britain, growing out of the recent arrest of Mr. Harrison's engineering party by the Venezuelan troops. The department has been fully informed to-day that the arrest of the English engineers was without justification, inasmuch as they were strictly within the limits of the territory of which the British have held possession for more than ten years. That the engineers were released is a circumstance which is not sufficiently satisfying to the British foreign office if its sentiment be properly reflected in the London press. The English government will demand an apology and a money indemnity before the incident shall be regarded as closed. Coming as it does at a time when the Uruguayan difficulty of a year ago was in a fair way of settlement, it complicates the situation and will undoubtedly delay that harmonious adjustment of relations between Venezuela and Great Britain which is considered a necessary precedent of the boundary dispute. The Venezuelan government has been flatly informed that Great Britain will not be satisfied with the payment of a small sum of money as compensation for the arrest of Sergeant Barnes and several of his subordinates a year ago, which has now become a part of the diplomatic history of the two countries and known as the "Uruguayan Incident." President Crespo has been informed that the punishment of the commander of the department in which the arrest occurred, and the payment of the indemnity must be followed also by an apology, which will go farther toward soothing the ruffled feelings of the British people than all other considerations combined. If Venezuela is willing to punish the officer responsible for the indignity imposed upon them, it is proper that they should make a complete reparation, which would include an apology also.

A full complement of hands will soon be employed at the navy yard here. The Civil Service Commission to-day gave out the following statement concerning the removal of Postmaster Lanning, at Bridgeton, N. J.: The postmaster at Bridgeton, N. J., has been removed for violating the United States civil service act, and the case has been presented to the Attorney General for criminal prosecution. This removal was the result of a joint investigation made by the Postoffice Department and Civil Service Commission. It appeared that the postmaster gave secret information to a competitor in a civil service examination, and that in response to his solicitation several letter carriers made contributions to the postoffice building for political purposes during the campaign of 1894 and 1895.

Among the appointments at the Military Academy announced at the War Department to-day were Creed F. Cox, Saddle, Va., and Marion N. Scales, Byrdville, Va.

Congressmen Jones and Swanson of Virginia are here to-day on their way to Chicago. They say that silver at 16 to 1 is on top and will stay there. Mr. Swanson will start this evening, but Mr. Jones and Mr. Frank Hume will meet this evening and try to make some arrangement about starting to-morrow with others of the Virginia delegation.

Ex-Governor and ex-Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, as pronounced a republican as ever, now here, said to-day that if the Chicago convention shall nominate Governor Boies, he would be afraid to bet a cent on McKinley's election, but if it should nominate Mr. Bland, he would bet from one to five thousand dollars that way. Mr. Bland, he heard, is not an ex-Confederate, but the simple fact that he hails from a Southern State would be sufficient to drive the North away from him. Ex-Congressman Turner, of Kansas, also a republican, says, if Boies be the nominee, he will carry Kansas by fifty thousand majority.

Point Lookout, which was sold last Monday for \$11,000, was bought by Mr. Frank Henry of this city ten years ago for \$30,000. He sold it soon afterwards to a Washington party for \$42,800, who subsequently sold it to a Philadelphia syndicate for \$75,000. About 3,500 Confederate prisoners are buried there, who died from starvation and exposure.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The opponents of ex-Senator Thos. C. Platt in New York have determined to nominate a State ticket of their own.

R. J. Holmes's large tobacco factory and P. H. Thompson's foundry, at Salisbury, N. C., were totally destroyed by fire Tuesday evening. Loss about \$40,000.

The Minnesota republican State convention yesterday adopted a platform emphatically endorsing that of the St. Louis convention and nominated David M. Clough for governor.

Mrs. William C. Stronach, wife of the superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Raleigh, N. C., died yesterday. She was a member of the Ball family, of Lancaster, Va., related to the Washingtons.

Ex-Chairman Carter of the national republican committee has gone to Chicago, and after a conference with the silver people there it would be no surprise to hear that he has left the republican party and joined the bolters.

Ex-Captain-General Campos, in defending his course in Cuba before the Spanish Senate yesterday, said he was responsible only for the military operations. He criticised what he termed the quasi-complicity of America in filibustering expeditions.

"Tent Endeavor," one of the three monster canvas auditoriums which will compose the white city of the Christian Endeavorers, was raised on the White Lot in Washington yesterday afternoon amid the cheers and shouts of an immense crowd which had gathered to witness the raising. "Tent William" was raised this morning and "Tent Washington" this afternoon. The mammoth canvas auditoriums will be lighted by thousands of electric lights.

The Treasury yesterday lost \$217,000 in gold coin, of which \$200,000 was for export to Canada. This leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$101,403,759. The Treasury statement shows the debt issued yesterday shows the debt, less cash in the Treasury, at the close of the fiscal year, to have been \$1,354,434,434, an increase for the year of \$1,354,434,434.

The showing for the satisfactory to the Treasury is equally satisfactory to the Treasury.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

The Confederate reunion at Richmond will close this evening with a great procession, the laying of the cornerstone of the Jefferson Davis monument and a general reception to-night by Governor O'Ferrall. The city is crowded and the weather is all that could be desired.

After the GAZETTE's report of the Confederate Veterans' convention closed yesterday Gen. J. C. Underwood was presented by Gen. Gordon and taken care of as a man who had taken care of more Confederate soldiers buried in the North than any other man.

Gen. Underwood pictured the condition of the graves of the 6,000 Confederates buried in Chicago, several years ago, and contrasted it with the beautiful spectacle which the plot of ground containing those heroes presents to-day. Gen. Underwood gave a most interesting account of his work in the preservation of the graves of the Confederate dead in Chicago, and of the erection of the monument to their memory there about a year ago.

When Gen. Underwood had concluded, Gen. Gordon introduced Corporal Tanner, a maimed Union soldier, who was present. He said he met him on one occasion coming to Richmond, and he asked him if he was not afraid to go there among those dangerous Johnnies. "No, I'm not," said Tanner. "A man ought not to be afraid to visit his own graveyard. I left two of my legs in Virginia, and I think I have a right to go back and see where they are buried."

Mr. Tanner came to the stand, and Gen. Gordon then said: "Comrades, you have put a ball through his legs in the past, and now you will not put a ball through his heart." The corporal was cheered to the echo, and the band played "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie."

The scene in the convention at this time was one of the most enthusiastic of the reunion. The corporal made a speech and aroused the old Confederates to the utmost degree of excited patriotic feeling. He began, "My fellow veterans," and this was a bit. He related numerous anecdotes, beginning with stories of Malvern Hill and coming down to the present, all of which were humorous and touching. He referred to Gen. Underwood's speech, and said that when he heard of the idea of erecting a monument over the 6,000 men who rested on the shore of Lake Michigan, he thought it was the best thing they could do and he was glad to say that he would touch elbows with them in so good a cause. He then paid a most eloquent tribute to the women of the South—the now wrinkled women—but who were still the girls of the South. Speaking of the re-united country, he said he would like to see Gen. John B. Gordon in the White House, (great cheers and prolonged applause), and he believed if he were there that it would not be long before the last vestige of monarchical institutions and government would be banished from this hemisphere. He hoped that in the near future he would see a free and independent republic in the beautiful island of Cuba.

His appeal to the young people who are succeeding the veterans as the owners of the republic was extremely patriotic and well received by the big audience, and when he concluded the house rang again with cheers and the band played "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie." This was the great event of the day, and Tanner will long be remembered in every portion of the South.

Gen. Cabell, of Texas, then read the report of the Davis monument committee, which included all that has been done in the way of collecting funds, selecting a design and locating a site in Monroe Park in the city of Richmond for the monument. This was approved and the report was adopted.

The next scene was the introduction of Mrs. Davis to the veterans Gen. Gordon made a touching allusion to the devotion of Mrs. Davis to the fortunes of her husband. He said: "She represents him here, now that he has gone to his long home; and now, my comrades, I imprint a kiss upon my brow, a kiss for every comrade." Gen. Gordon then touched his lips to Mrs. Davis's forehead. The band played "Dixie," and Mrs. Davis, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, and her son, who was decorated with national and Confederate badges, came to the front of the stand.

The convention cheered, the ladies bowed to the right and left, and the whole body arose and waved hats, flags, and banners, and yelled until they were hoarse. General Cabell, of Texas, kissed Mrs. Hayes and the great audience cheered vociferously.

General Gordon made a feeling speech, and wound up by presenting Master Jefferson Davis Hayes, the eleven-year-old grandson of the President of the Confederacy, to the convention. A delegate in the audience then proposed that the young boy be made a member of this body. The motion was put and unanimously carried, and the boy was duly installed as an honorary member of the United Confederate Veterans. He was then taken in the arms of a general, carried down to the floor and cheered like a conquering hero. After this Mr. Hayes and the boy (Mrs. Davis, who was indisposed, having retired), held an informal reception at the stand. General Cabell, of Texas, then announced that the boy had already been elected a member of his camp, and that he now wore its badge, and General Gordon at once promoted the youth by making him a colonel on his staff as commander-in-chief of the Confederate Veterans.

After a recess the question of the Battle Abbey, memorial hall for the South, was taken up. The committee having the matter in charge submitted their report. This was in effect the same as that referred to on Tuesday, and proposed in place of the present committee, the appointment of a trustee from each of the eighteen States and Territories represented in the convention, who shall constitute a board, which shall be authorized and directed to obtain a charter of incorporation for the Memorial Hall Association, and each member of which shall be an incorporator. This plan was adopted by the convention and on motion the States each named a trustee.

When the State of Virginia was reported, Gen. Peyton Wise presented the name of Col. John B. Cary. A delegate away down in the body of the hall arose and in a stentorian voice proposed the name of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee as the trustee for Virginia. The mention of the name of Fitzhugh Lee was greeted by a loud and continued cheer.

The Virginians were then called to order to direct the matter. General Underwood said that while he honored no

man more than Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, that gentleman was absent and could not attend to the duties of a trustee. He therefore begged the delegation to elect Col. John B. Cary. This was at length agreed to and Col. Cary's name completed the list of Battle Abbey trustees.

The question of electing members as a whole was then put and the Confederate Memorial Hall, or Battle Abbey board, was duly elected. The board has charge of all matters relative to the Battle Abbey, and they shall, when properly incorporated, direct where the building shall be located, and whether the \$100,000 proposal of Chas. E. Jones, or his later proposal of \$500,000 with their respective conditions shall be adopted.

The final important matter which the convention took up was the next place for the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. Baltimore, St. Louis and Nashville were placed in nomination, but Nashville won without much difficulty and the time of the next meeting was left to the committee of arrangements, to be fixed hereafter.

Col. H. E. Dickinson, of New York, was then introduced to read a letter from Mr. Charles Rouss in regard to the Battle Abbey, or Memorial Hall of the South, to which Mr. Rouss has made conditional contributions. The letter was an explanation of Mr. Rouss's position in regard to his contributions, and coincided in the views of Colonel Dickinson that the Memorial Hall should be a massive structure, which would do justice to the glorious deeds and the history of the South.

The convention hall's seating capacity was more than tested by the largest crowd that has yet entered the building, when fully thirteen thousand persons, at least one-half of whom were ladies, gathered there last night to listen to the grand concert by the choir of the picked voices, for which much preparation had been made. The scene was unquestionably the most brilliant witnessed in the South for years, and probably there has been no similar occasion in that section when so many persons have been beneath one roof.

Early in the evening every approach to the hall was jammed, and long after 8 o'clock, when the performance began, hundreds of people were still endeavoring to get in the building. Before 8 every possible inch of standing room was occupied, the aisles being choked so as to be impassable and hundreds were sitting on the backs of the benches and clinging to every place affording a foothold.

The scene on the stage, where there were gathered one thousand singers, the sponsors and their maids, was a most striking one. The sponsors and maids were gowned in white, and each of the former carried the flag of the State she represented. As each sponsor came on the stage and took her place on the second tier she was loudly cheered by the thousands of throats. The band played but feeble compared to the mighty bursts that went up as some old favorite song was played.

The songs consisted entirely of old war songs and those popular in southern communities, after which there was a tableau with the sponsors representing the States of the Confederacy.

Mosby's Rangers held a reunion Tuesday and formed Mosby camp, with the following officers: Capt. R. S. Walker, Orange, commander; John H. Foster, Marshall, recording secretary; Lieut. Benjamin Palmer, Richmond, lieutenant commander; Lieut. Wm. Mosby, Bedford City, adjutant; Joseph Nelson, Washington, D. C., second lieutenant commander; C. H. Dean, Washington, Va., third lieutenant commander; Dr. Monteiro, Richmond, surgeon; Capt. C. A. Chapman, Alexandria, quartermaster; Charles Vest, Louisa, color-bearer; Dr. Dunn, Washington county, assistant surgeon; Benjamin Palmer, Richmond, treasurer; R. M. Harrover, Washington, D. C., sergeant-at-arms; Lieut. Wm. Mosby, Bedford City, day; John Ballard, Fairfax Court House, color guard; Frank Angelo, Alexandria, second color guard. The executive committee will consist of the first five officers. Tuesday night Mosby's men held a banquet at Zimmerman's hotel. It was a most successful affair. Mr. Joseph Bryan acted as master of ceremonies. Speeches were made by several gentlemen. A telegram was received from Col. Mosby regretting his inability to be present. A snail's reply was returned.

Among the platform guests yesterday were Miss Herbert, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington; the Solicitor General of the United States, Major Holmes Conrad, of Virginia; and General Bulger, of Alabama.

Bishop John B. Newton, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, made an eloquent opening prayer in the convention yesterday. He was formerly a Confederate private.

The delegates to represent the Virginia Camp of Sons of Veterans met yesterday to organize a State camp. The plan of organization of Lee Camp was adopted, and each camp was allowed a vote. E. P. Cox was elected grand commander.

The Daughters of the Confederacy met yesterday. Mrs. James Percy Garnett presided, assisted by Mrs. E. J. Stuart Chapman. Seven chapters were represented. Mrs. Clarke, president of the United Daughters of Virginia, resigned in favor of Mrs. Garnett, in the event of the grand division uniting with the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Harver, the recording secretary, also expressed her determination to resign. It was unanimously voted that the division of Virginia join the United Daughters of the Confederacy as grand division only.

CONFEDERATE AUDITORIUM, RICHMOND, Va., July 2.—The final meeting of the sixteenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was called to order this morning by Gen. Gordon. There was a large falling off in the attendance of veterans who were all down town getting ready to participate in the grand parade introduced to the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to Jefferson Davis. Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith, who served on the staff of Stonewall Jackson, made the prayer.

Gen. Gordon in opening the proceedings stated that the session would necessarily be a very short one to afford all an opportunity of attending the ceremonies incident to the laying of the Davis monument cornerstone. Gen. Gordon, on behalf of the Confederate Veterans, thanked the people of Richmond for their unbounded hospitality, and expressed the heartfelt and everlasting gratitude of every veteran to the grand people of the dear old city of Richmond and her proud mother of States, Virginia.

A veteran from Augusta, Ga., presented a memorial from the Confederate Veterans of that city asking that the name of United Veterans be changed to Confederate Survivors' Association. The delegates asked that the memorial be spread upon the minutes and that the Adjutant General be instructed to send copies of it to the various camps for action and report to the next meeting. This was adopted.

An invitation was received from the Philadelphia brigade asking the Confederate Veterans to attend a reunion of the Blue and the Grey at Washington on September 16th, when a monu-

ment to the brigade is to be unveiled on the field of Antietam. Gen. Gordon said this paper would be spread upon the records and a copy sent to the camps for action. Dr. J. Williams Jones, the chaplain, said he was opposed to this, for the Philadelphia brigade was the body that kicked up the row in Richmond about marching behind a Confederate flag several years ago. "Dr. Jones belongs to a church that believes in conversion; our friends," said General Gordon, "have long since repented their action."

"Yes, but they should bring forth fruit meet for repentance," responded the doctor. The invitation took the course indicated by General Gordon.

A paper from a Louisiana camp in reference to a movement to Southern women was by a rising vote referred to the monument committee.

A paper sent from Fredericksburg in reference to the establishment of a national park to include the battle fields around that city was adopted.

The annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was declared adjourned sine die.

RICHMOND, July 2.—The convention of United Confederate Veterans met this morning to wind up their work. After the adjournment the parade was organized and the procession moved to Monroe Park, where the corner stone of the Davis monument was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The parade was formed along Broad street and the line of march was down Broad to Eleventh. The parade divided, the military, mounted veterans came alry, and guests in carriages continuing down Broad to Thirteenth, whence they proceeded to Grace. The veterans turned south at Eleventh and marched to Capitol, thence to Ninth, to Grace, up Grace to Eighth, where the mounted forces there joined them. The whole body proceeded to Fifth, thence to Franklin, up Franklin to Monroe Park.

The general parade of military, Masonic, civic, and veteran organizations, was led by a band of 1,000 uniformed children of Richmond, sons and daughters of Confederate soldiers, with 25,000 men in line, on foot and on horse back.

Lee Camp and the Alexandria Light Infantry had prominent positions in the parade.

A grand stand to seat two or three hundred people had been erected in the park, and from this the exercises took place. Bishop John C. Granberry offered prayer, after which the cornerstone was laid by the Grand Lodge of Virginia Masons, attended by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The ceremony was in full uniform. At the conclusion of the cornerstone laying the Howitzers fired a salute of thirteen guns. Hon. J. Taylor Elyson, president of the Davis Monument Association, then introduced General Stephen D. Lee, who delivered the oration.

From a graceful oration explaining the purpose which had drawn this vast audience together, Gen. Lee asserted that it was fitting that Jefferson Davis's remains should rest in Virginia, which he characterized as the greatest of all States, the battle-scarred producer of warriors and statesmen. Many presidents, statesmen and soldiers in Virginia soil from Washington to the present time—none greater than Davis, but more fortunate. Gen. Lee expressed an abiding belief that when the mists of passion and prejudice have passed away the calm light of justice gives the right niche to his figure in history. The defense of the man who to-day look on Jefferson Davis with unkind expressions will see him as we do, the stainless gentleman, the gallant soldier, the devoted patriot, the pure and gifted statesman. Gen. Lee declined to discuss the causes leading to the war. He was settled that secession is impracticable and the amendments to the Constitution have adjusted all other differences. The Southern people have fully accepted the results; they accept the present and loyally commit themselves to the future. Gen. Lee then gave a glowing eulogium of Jefferson Davis's pure, private life, his exquisite courtesy and gallantry as a soldier, with the declaration that his dominant characteristic was his fidelity to principle. As a president, the speaker thought, Mr. Davis may have made mistakes. He was a constitutional ruler, not a revolutionary chief, but when the night of defeat was darkening and the dismantled ship of the Confederacy was sinking beneath the waters, he stood at the helm to the last.

The laying of the cornerstone by the Masons was a most impressive feature of the occasion. The ceremony was conducted by Most Worshipful John Patterson Fitzgerald, grand master.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The executive committee of the national democratic committee convened at the Palmer House in Chicago yesterday, with Chairman Harrity presiding. The committee went immediately into executive session with a cordon of guards at the various doors.

The silver committee, consisting of Senators Jones, Daniel, Turpie and Governors Altgeld and Stone, were promptly admitted and closeted with the executive committee for some time. The question of the temporary organization was under discussion.

The two committees were together for an hour and a half, when the silver men withdrew, leaving the national committeemen to continue their conference.

The proceedings were informal in character. There were no formal speeches, but the conference partook of the character of a general conversation. The silver men first asked that it should be definitely understood that they did not come as representatives of the silver committee, but as delegates representing the majority view of the convention. They expressed a desire to have an understanding upon the various questions of temporary organization, chairman, seats for delegates and contesting delegations, and the arrangement of the temporary roll-call.

Referring to the temporary roll-call, the members of the executive committee intimated that they would expect to consider the contests as the national committee had done on all previous occasions and make up the temporary roll-call. Attention was called to the fact that there had so far been no notice of contest except in the one instance of Nebraska.

The principal part of the conference was devoted to the selection of a temporary chairman, and upon this point no understanding was reached. Chairman Harrity stated that he had had no opportunity for conference with other members of the national committee, and he did not feel prepared to indicate the policy of the committee. He said he would be pleased to confer with the silver men again, and asked them to meet the committee next Monday, if not before, by which time he hoped to speak authoritatively.

The silver men were not precisely pleased with this statement, but there was nothing for them to do but to accept the situation as it presented itself. This they did; but not without making their position very clear. All the visitors talked and all agreed in making it clear that they would expect to be consulted,

and also that in case of failure to consult them and the selection of a president whose views were not in harmony with those of the majority, they would be heard from in the convention. The silver men also stated that they would be satisfied with, and would accept, any man designated by the national committee, provided he was a man of recognized standing in the party, and that he was a man whose views were understood everywhere to be in accord with their own on the financial question.

All the members of the executive committee expressed a desire to preserve the utmost harmony in the convention and among individuals. In this expression they were heartily joined by the silver men with the mental reservation that the rule of the majority should be made manifest from the beginning.

Chairman Harrity's exact position was that the full national committee would have to pass upon the temporary chairmanship, and that he had no means of knowing how the members of the committee would regard the subject.

It is not yet certain whether there will be a general disposition in the convention to follow the lead made by the Illinois delegation in declaring for the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. The action of the Illinois people in the matter has had the effect of reviving interest in the subject. There is, unquestionably, a strong faction favorable to the course outlined by the Illinoisians, who contend that the rule is undemocratic, and who would like to see it canceled on general principles. If, however, it is abrogated, the action will be due to the difficulty of securing the necessary two-thirds to nominate with the rule still in existence. It is contended by many that by the time the nominating stage of the convention is reached the silver men will be able to command fully two-thirds of the voting strength of the convention, and they argue if this should prove to be the case there would be no necessity for changing the rules.

Comptroller Eckels, of the Treasury Department, said yesterday that he expected Mr. Whitney and others of the anti-silver wing of the party on Friday.

Mr. Eckels thinks that after that time the complexion of sentiment will change somewhat, and that the silver people will not have such complete command of the situation as they now appear to have.

Asked if the gold men would bolt the convention, in case of a positive announcement for free silver, Mr. Eckels expressed the opinion that they would not open bolt, "but," he said, "there would be a defection at the polls, which it would be impossible to prevent. The rank and file of the party cannot be made to stand up for the party name if the party convention insist upon overturning all democratic precedents."

Senator David B. Hill and William C. Whitney are expected here on Friday afternoon, and their coming is looked forward to as the opening of the conflict of the eastern gold advocates against the silver men.

Richard P. Bland, in an interview in Lebanon, Mo., yesterday predicted the nomination and election of free silver candidates. He thinks if the United States were to open the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver the other leading nations will promptly follow the example.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Boies leaders were greatly disconcerted yesterday over the report that a conference had been held Tuesday night between Altgeld, Brewster and others representing the Iowa delegation concerning an alleged deal in which the Illinois governor had delivered the State delegation to Bland upon the solicitations of Governor Stone of Missouri. "No such conference was held," said Mr. Brewster. "Governor Altgeld did have a talk with Governor Stone, but the question of a candidate was not discussed." The Boies men claim at least two-thirds of the Illinois votes and claim that a vote from Governor Altgeld would swing over the whole delegation.

When ex-Secretary Whitney and Senator Hill reach Chicago to-morrow with leading members of the honest money delegations, of the eastern and New England States, there will be a conference of all the honest money delegates in Chicago. The action of the bimetallic committee in appointing a committee to demand the temporary chairman from the national committee is taken by the honest money men to mean that the free silver majority mean to run the convention with a high hand and that they do not propose to give the honest money men a chance to maintain their independence and right to act without interference. The conference of the honest money men to-morrow will take up the action of the silver committee and it is probable that a resolution denouncing the attempt to interfere with the national committee will be adopted.

From now on until Monday afternoon "swearing in" of silver delegates and missionary work among the wavering is the programme of the Sherman House caucus. The Columbia Theatre has already been engaged and by the time the caucus has organized the steering committee will have had its first and last interview with the full national committee, and upon its report depends the future action of the silvermen. If chairman Harrity and his colleagues are prepared to concede everything that is demanded, chief of which is the selection of silver men for temporary officers, and a reference of the contests to the national committee on credentials then the caucus will be simply a ratification and a love-feast, otherwise the caucus will assume the reins, drive over the national committee, select its temporary organization, make up its temporary roll and proceed to run the convention from the start.

Some silver men are of the opinion that it would be carrying things with an unnecessarily high hand to exclude the contesting gold delegations without giving them a show before the committee on credentials and urge that, in the interest of fair play at least, both contestants and contestees should be seated until the claims of the rival delegations have been adjudicated upon.

There was an important conference of silver leaders in Senator Daniel's room, at the Sherman House, last night, at which a draft of a pronouncement, which will be issued later was read and discussed. An occasional vigorous paragraph denouncing the demoralization of silver or the efforts of the gold men in the party to prevent its triumphant reinstatement in the platform of the party, was waited out into the corridors. Senator Daniel declined to say when the manifesto would be issued

and begged to be excused from talking about the ticket of Stevenson and Teller, said to have been suggested by him. "The delegation from Virginia," he said, "has been instructed to vote as a unit, and as none of them has arrived yet I do not care to make any suggestions or comments in advance of their coming. The friends of silver, as every one knows, are in the majority, and will control the convention."

Unless the democrats nominate Henry M. Teller for President the people and the American silver party will nominate him in St. Louis July 22 and the democrats can take the consequences. That was the burden of the message which Sergeant-at-Arms McDowell, of the people's party, and National Chairman Mott, of the American silver party, brought to Chicago yesterday. "And let me tell you," said McDowell, "if Teller is nominated by the democrats next week and nominated again in St. Louis, he will be the next President of the United States. If the democrats nominate a democrat as a democrat, we will nominate Teller in St. Louis, and the order at the finish next November will be republicans first, populists second, and democrats third."

The sub-committee of the national bimetallic democratic committee held an informal meeting this morning and issued a call for a meeting of the general committee and of all silver delegates on the ground to-morrow night. It has developed that months since the national bimetallic committee laid plans by which it should be furnished with signed duplicates of the credentials of every set of silver delegates elected to the convention from each State and territory. These duplicates are in every respect a counterpart of the originals, and are not even endorsed as "duplicates," and hence may be used as original credentials if occasion require.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, says Senator David B. Hill will not be acceptable to the silver forces as temporary chairman of the national committee.

The members of the national committee were busy at the Palmer House to-day attending to convention arrangements, and an informal conference was held regarding the situation, which the silvermen created yesterday.

Foreign News.

BERLIN, July 2.—The number of persons killed by the explosion of ammunition during the fire in the arsenal near Fort Moselle in the Province of Lorraine Tuesday night vary from five to thirty and of the number injured from forty to one hundred and fifty. The official telegrams desire obviously to minimize the extent of the disaster.

LONDON, July 2.—The race for the Princess of Wales's stakes of 10,000 sovereigns was run at Newmarket to-day and won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's St. Frusquin. The Prince of Wales's Persimmon was second, and the Duke of Westminster's Regret third.

BERLIN, July 2.—The Reichstag to-day passed the oleomargarine bill through the second and third readings. The bill was opposed by the government. The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, then read a message from the Emperor warmly thanking the Reichstag for its diligence and devotion to the arduous task of finishing the civil code measure and adjourning Parliament until November 10. Baron von Buol-Berenberg, president of the Reichstag, replied on behalf of the chamber, returning thanks to his majesty for his message, and concluded by calling for cheers for the Kaiser. The call was responded to with great enthusiasm, every member rising to his feet and cheering except Herr Schmidt, socialist, who remained seated. Herr Schmidt was the only socialist member present.

No Hope for Entombed Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 2.—Affairs at the Twin Shaft this morning are no better than they were last night. The shifts that went down at 2 o'clock this morning returned to the surface at 9 o'clock and report but little progress. The rock that was struck yesterday afternoon is being removed slowly. All hope as to finding any of the men alive is abandoned. It is the belief that it will be fully two weeks before the bodies can be reached, and there is also a probability that they may never be recovered.

Failed to Agree.